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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR,

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

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GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
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WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

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DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
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DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
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S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

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ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at all prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain, Claret, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

PLAID, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Clamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, ct. 21. S. JACKSON.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors.
Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTHER.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel
Oct. 27. G. B. WRIGHT.

Poetry and Miscellany.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed is to be done
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all command the present,
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the panthom
Of the past, that comes too late!

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
There is much to do to-day
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the hours away.
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-morrow
What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last!
To-day! it is the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

THE DOUBLE TRIAL

A TALE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

PART II.

THE SECOND VICTIM.

At the very next assizes of ——shire, the law virtually confessed itself to have murdered poor Eveleen O'Neil, for a prisoner—one Roderick Madden—was put on his trial, charged with the wilful murder of Miss Fanshawe; and not as an accomplice, but as the sole perpetrator.

If possible, the excitement of the town and country on the second trial doubled that we described as prevailing at the former. Neither was it to be wondered at. Hardly anybody now but indignantly declared Eveleen to have been martyred; and the jury who had found her guilty were in some instances even seriously maltreated by the mobs, and two or three of them who had been inhabitants of the county town had already found a change of residence essential for their personal safety. On the other hand, the public voice just as loudly proclaimed the guilt of the new prisoner as it did the innocence of the first. Thousands openly declared how anxiously they anticipated the condemnation of the "villain," the "monster," the "murderous wretch;" for by such epithets the present accused was liberally designated. Now, the fact was, the virtuous public felt conscious of having accelerated, or caused the sacrifice of Eveleen's life by its outcry against her, in the first instance; and greedily did it seize on the opportunity offered by the apprehension of another (accused on "undeniable circumstantial evidence" of the murder for which she suffered,) to shift all the odium and burthen of the affair to his shoulders.

Duly was the prisoner placed at the bar; the court—which was crowded to suffocation, as the papers said—being presided over by a different judge than when Eveleen was tried. We will briefly describe the accused.—*He was a man of about thirty-five years of age,* very fashionably attired, with a couple of diamond rings sparkling on the fingers of his right hand. His stature was rather low, and his whole figure slight, but graceful.—His features were handsomely shaped, but somewhat sallow; and his eyes were peculiarly grey ones. He habitually had a wild, sharp, suspicious air, which rendered his countenance anything but pleasant. He wore large whiskers and moustaches, and they, together, with the hair of his head, were coal black. The latter was also of a very remarkable length, hanging down over his shoulders in large curled masses. Altogether he had strikingly the appearance of a foreigner, yet he assorted himself to be an Englishman. It was hard to judge of the truth of this, for he spoke several languages with great fluency and correctness, and appeared to be a well-educated man in all respects.

The following was the substance of the evidence submitted to the jury, against the prisoner. After detailing the murder of Miss Fanshawe, and the trial and condemnation of Eveleen, the counsel for the prosecution went on to say that the prisoner at the bar had been staying, for several weeks previous to the commission of the murder, at the village inn, near to Miss Fanshawe's mansion. His means of support were altogether unknown; but he dressed gaudily, and lived at an expensive rate.—There was no apparent reason for his sojourn at the village; and he always evaded, or flatly refused to answer, any question which the people of the place put, directly or indirectly, regarding his previous life or calling. A few days before the murder was committed, he made many curious inquiries about the Abbey and its occupants, and walked to view it several times. On one of these occasions he met with one of the female servants, and insinuated himself into familiar conversation with her, in the course of which he inquired, in an apparently careless way, about the mistress of the Abbey; and *particularly as to what part she slept in, and whether any one slept near her,* &c.; and to all these queries, which the servant at the time considered were put from idle curiosity, he obtained full information. The morning before the murder, he paid his bill at the inn, and stated that he was going to leave that part of the country. He had previously sent off his luggage by coach to London. Two witnesses proved seeing him loitering in the evening of that very day near the side of the Abbey park, through the railings of which he kept earnestly peering; and that *he started, and seemed much disturbed,* on perceiving himself noticed by them. After a while they walked on, still leaving him near the park, slowly sauntering about. This was the last time he was seen in the neighborhood, and early next morning the murder of Miss Fanshawe was discovered, but, in the great excitement which ensued, by a most singular fatality, no person whatever seemed to have for a moment thought of the prisoner at the bar and his suspicious conduct. Two days only after the execution of Eveleen, the landlord of a small public house in the country town where she was tried, came forward and made the following deposition to the magistrates: He said that, about nine o'clock on *the very morning* of the murder, the prisoner Madden came to his house, and asked for refreshment in a private room. He appeared exceedingly exhausted, his clothes being torn and bloody, his demeanor excited and agitated, and his hands and face had several small gashes upon them. He (the landlord) showed Madden into a private room, and brought him water to wash with, &c.; and, on asking Madden how it was that a gentleman, as he appeared to be, got into such a state, received in reply that he (Madden) was a commercial traveler, staying at an hotel of the town, and that he had been out all the previous night in a house of ill-fame, where he had quarrelled with some of the inmates, and in the fight, or general scuffle, which ensued, he had been ill-treated in the way in which he then appeared; that liquor had been forced down his throat, so as to throw him into an insensible state until about eight o'clock in the morning, and that, when he then recovered, he was permitted to leave the house without further molestation. He said as he had not been robbed, he would take no measures against the people who had ill-treated him, on account of the exposure any proceeding would subject him to; and added that the reason of his calling at the deponent's house was, that he was ashamed to go back to his hotel in such a state; for he was well known there, and to many parties in the town, and if his conduct got to the ears of the firm for whom he travelled, he should be dismissed in consequence; and that, if the landlord would get his clothes cleaned, mended, &c., and keep the affair secret, he would liberally reward him. He, the deponent, fully believed this plausible story, and in a few hours got Madden's apparel cleaned and repaired; and the latter paid his expenses, and gave him a couple of guineas for his trouble and kindness, and as he did so, laughed, and observed that if he got into a similar scrape again, he should know to whom to apply for friendly aid. Madden then departed. After he was gone, the story of Miss Fanshawe's murder reached deponent, but not for one moment did he think of Madden in connection with it; and it was not till after Eveleen O'Neill's execution, and the universal spread of a belief in her innocence, that the suspicion arose in his mind that Madden was the guilty one. The grounds for it were, that his (the *deponent's*) *public-house was not only in the outskirts of* the town, but on the direct road to the Abbey; and, consequently, on quitting the Abbey, Madden would find his house the first and most convenient of any to call at and arrange his dress, &c. Joining this assumption to the extraordinary fact that Madden's hands and face being gashed and bloody, as well as his clothes (which he now believed to have been done in the death struggle of Miss Fanshawe,) he felt so morally satisfied that his former guest was the murderer, that he forthwith went to the magistrates, and made the aforesaid deposition.

The authorities were satisfied that the landlord's story gave sufficient grounds to justify them in apprehending and examining Madden; but the question was where to capture him. It was no difficult task to identify him with the individual who had been sojourning at the village; though, unfortunately, this afforded no clue to his present whereabouts. But, lo! even while the subject was under consideration, the identical individual himself came into court to complain against some blackguard fellow of the town for assaulting him. The landlord challenged him at once, but Madden positively denied ever having seen him, and asserted that it was an utter mistake, for he had only been a few days in town, and had never visited it before. His name, moreover, was not Madden, but Barkworth. Nevertheless, on the landlord making oath that the stranger was the indentical person who paid him so mysterious a visit on the morning of the murder, the magistrates felt themselves justified in placing him in custody, and informed him that he must be remanded until evidence was procured on both sides.—On this Madden became quite furious, and naturally demanded to know on what charge they proposed to apprehend him? When informed, on a suspicion of having committed murder, he gave a violent start, turned very pale, and ejaculated several rapid expressions of terror. These damning symptoms were not lost on the magistrates, and without granting any further hearing at the time, they closely confined him for examination at a future day. A few hours elicited the fact that a stranger, calling himself Roderick Madden, had been staying at the village inn; and a host of people who had known him there attended at his re-examination, and identified him. On this, finding it vain to deny his identity, he boldly confessed that he was the person who, under the name of Roderick Madden, had been staying at the village inn, and that he was also truly the person whom the landlord related to have called at his house in the state described.

At this part of the proceedings a most important and darkly suspicious fact, tending to the crimination of the accused, was unexpectedly brought forward, by one of the witnesses from the village recollecting that he had seen the very dagger with which Miss Fanshawe had been murdered, in the possession of the present prisoner during his stay at the inn. To this startling deposition Madden replied by a contemptuous denial that the dagger was his, and that he ever possessed one of any description. Little credit was given to this denial; the host of the village in himself stating that he had some recollection of seeing such a weapon in his guest's possession, but could not swear to the circumstance. However, the other villager very substantially described the time and place where he saw it, and was considered a man of unquestionable veracity.

When the accused was called upon to explain how he had spent the time, which elapsed from his leaving the village inn, ostensibly to go to London, and re-appearing *in the condition described by the landlord of the* public-house in the county town, he replied, in a distainful tone, that he should decline saying where or how he had spent the interval; and while he even readily admitted that the tale he told the landlord of his attire being bloody, &c., from a quarrel in a brothel, was false, yet he doggedly insisted on his entire innocence of Miss Fanshawe's murder, adding that he could distinctly prove an alibi, were it not that he had weighty reasons for declining to do so. This was all the defence he choose to make, and he disdainfully refused to say who he was or what he was. The magistrates eventually committed him for trial.

The witnesses to prove the whole of the above evidence were duly called and examined, and, the counsel for the prosecution failed not to dwell on every little tittle which went towards establishing the guilt of the prisoner. He recalled each suspicious fact, contending that Madden's residence at the village was obviously to obtain covert intelligence concerning Miss Fanshawe's Abbey, &c., on which the prisoner proceeded to effect his diabolical design. He observed that the chain of circumstantial evidence was very complete, and some of its links supplied in a manner truly providential. The motive for the deed was at present only known to the prisoner himself: but it might have been revenge, or robbery, or some other object impossible to be guessed at. Whatever it was, very evidently the murderer was frightened prematurely away by the approach of the unfortunate young lady, who, by a most lamentable case of human fallacy, had, but a few months before, been tried and condemned in that very court.

When called upon for his defence, Maddon, who employed no counsel, repeated in substance little more than what he had alleged before the magistrates, still denying the dagger to have been his—still insisting, most strenuously, and even fiercely, that he was innocent of the murder. He appeared to be quite aware that he had not the most remote chance of an acquittal, but spoke unfalteringly, and in turns surveyed both jury, and spectators, calmly and sternly, while his lip curled in undissembled scorn and defiance.

The counsel for the crown very briefly rejoined, alluded to the fact of the "desperately wicked prisoner" being an avowed atheist, and confidently awaited the coming verdict. The judge clearly and impartially summed up, and pointed out that this, like the former trial for the same offence, was supported by circumstantial and inferential evidence. The jury retired, and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of "GUILTY."

Nobody was either surprised or sorry. Not an atom of sympathy did the fate of the unhappy man create in any human breast. Partly, this was doubtless attributable to his character and demeanor, but still more so to the vindictive feeling which people indulged in towards him, as being the cause of the legal murder of poor Eveleen. Undauntedly did he receive his awful sentence; and when the judge earnestly besought him to devote the little span of life yet his, to repentance and seeking Divine forgiveness, a low, hollow, and fiend-like laugh of derision, at such an idea, broke from his lips. Hideously, indeed, did that laugh sound on every ear, and tremendous were the thoughts it generated in reflective breasts.

Soon as placed in his cell, he said he had but one favor to ask, which was permission for one friend of his to visit him ere his execution. The authorities assented, and, pen and paper being given him, he addressed a note to a female residing at a town some twenty miles distant, urgently requesting her immediately to come to him. The note he signed "James May," and he explained this by saying that she knew him by no other name, and that he believed she was quite unaware of Roderick Madden, the condemned being the same person as her friend. The note was sent express to the party, who proved to be a fashionable prostitute, who had been staying a few moths at the town. She expressed extreme surprise at the intelligence, and set off forthwith to visit her quondam companion. On meeting, little emotion was expressed on either side; and after a very brief interview, in the presence of the turnkey, the woman departed, but not before Madden had obtained permission for her to see him once more at an early hour on the morning of the execution. Accordingly, at four A. M. of the *appointed day, she punctually applied for admission to his* cell, and was at once conducted thither, where were already assembled the governor, chaplain and sheriff, all anxiously begging him to make a confession.

"After she has been, I will," significantly replied he.

To the astonishment of all, the only words which passed between the pair were—

"Well Emily," cried Madden, in a cool, easy way, "you are faithful to your promise. I've nothing to say to you, but am glad you are come, just to bid me farewell. We shall never meet again on earth; and as to Heaven and Hell, I believe in neither." Then he briskly added—"Come; one last kiss, and good-bye."

"Good-bye," said the female, who was quite unmoved. So saying, she flung her arms round his neck, and joined her lips to his in a long, clinging kiss. This done, she at once departed, without having exhibited the slightest trace of feeling. When she was gone, Madden called for pen and paper, saying he would write his confession. They were supplied, and he began to write *rapidly. In a short time he was observed to change color,* while his hand trembled very much. This agitation, in a couple of minutes, increased to such a degree that the pen fell from his nerveless grasp, and he himself would have sunk on the floor had not those around supported him. His face became quite black, and a greenish foam issued from his lips; his eyes distented fearfully, and his frame writhed in agonizing convulsions. In the midst of this, however, he was able to gasp, with a final effort.

"My father lied, for I have cheated the gallows at last!"

Then his struggles gradually subsided, and he lay a revolting corpse, having died from the effects of poison.

The unfinished confession was found to be as follows:

"In a few moments I shall be dead, and I now write all I wish to say: and, whatever my life has been, and whatever my religious notions are, all men may believe every word I here write to be the solemn truth.

"I am innocent of the murder of Miss Fanshawe, I have not the remotest idea who murdered her. The *night she was murdered I was many miles distant;* and this I could have proved on my trial, but I could not have done so without confessing that I was engaged that night in committing another murder; but where and on whom will never be known. My hands were cut in the death grapple, and my clothes smeared with blood. As to the witnesses who asserted they saw me lurking about the Abbey grounds, they either wilfully lied, or were mistaken by my resemblance to another. The dagger with which Miss Fanshawe was murdered really was mine, although I denied it on my trial, being desirous to make the best of my chance of acquittal. As deposed on my trial, I was in the habit of carrying it about me; but I lost it a week before the murder was committed, near to the Abbey, and I have no doubt the real murderer had picked it up, and used it as the instrument of the deed.

"What my real name, rank, or country is, who I am or what I have been, I will not tell. That secret, and many others, perish with me."

[At this place the hardwriting began to waver, and be*came illegible, in consequence of the poison having* attracted his vitals. We subjoin all the fragmentary portion that could be deciphered.]

"I defy him, . . . Lady Helena burned them, and my mistress. . . . She it was who visited me in the cell and gave me poison."

Thoroughly detestable a villain as the suicide avowed himself to be, the authorities saw too much reason to believe the confession. No time was lost in taking measures for the apprehension of the woman who had conveyed the poison to him, for, independently of the suspicion attaching to her as his accomplice and mistress, a very intense curiosity was felt to ascertain in what ingenious fashion she had managed to convey the poison to him, for it seemed almost incredible that she could have done it unobserved by all present, as they stood within a few feet of both, and watched every motion during the brief interview.

It was found that she had decamped from the town immediately after leaving the prison; and a whole month elapsed ere she was apprehended, at Chester, by an officer who recognised her from the "Hue and Cry." On being interrogated, she stoutly denied any participation in the crime of Madden, but freely admitted that she it was who gave him the poison on their final interview on the morning of execution; and the following was the explanation she gave of the manner of its being conveyed:

She said that she did not know the name of the poison, but it was a red liquid, given into her keeping by the prisoner some months before his arrest, with an injunction carefully to preserve it for him, for some day he expected it would be useful. She continued, that she placed the small flat bottle containing it under her tongue, and that when she kissed him at parting, while their lips clung together, they partially opened their mouths, and so passed the bottle from one to the other, without the least difficulty or risk of discovery. This plan, she said, had been arranged by him, and whispered to her at their first interview, without being overheard by the turnkey in the cell. Once in his mouth, he easily drew the cork with his teeth, swallowed the liquid, and retained the bottle until the moment when his death convulsion began.

She declared that she did not know anything whatever of his real name, profession, or connections; but said that he had always command of considerable wealth.

PART III.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

As the reader has seen, two trials for the murder of Miss Fanshawe had resulted in the legal murder of Eveleen O'Neill, and in the suicide of the condemned *suidisant* Madden; yet both of them were perfectly innocent of the crime of which they had been found guilty by an English jury. The confession of Madden, instead of giving an inkling to the real culprit, only seemed to enwrap the deed in the blacker obscurity. People who had first very stoutly maintained the absolute, unquestionable guilt of poor Eveleen, and next that of Roderick Madden, had received a frightful lesson of the utter fallibility of human judgment, when resting on merely circumstantial evidence; and now, after there had been a double trial, the question still was—only more intricate, mysterious, and inexplicable than ever—"WHO DID THE DEED?"

No fewer than forty-and-four years swelled the sum of time past, and still did that thrilling problem remain unsolved. The judges, the juries, the witnesses, and a vast majority of the spectators were gone to their account—the old Abbey itself was pulled down, and a modern mansion reared on *its site;* and the whole of the marvellous circumstances connected with the "Double Trial" were now fast becoming matter of local tradition only, being occasionally related by hoary-headed grandsires to a listening circle around the Christmas fire, as a fearful mystery which happened when they were young, and which they now could safely aver never would be cleared up on earth.

One fine summer morning in 18—, the minister of one of the churches in the county town received an urgent summons to attend the deathbed of an old beggar woman who had arrived there a few days previously, and was now laying in a miserably lodging. He complied with the request; and, on seeing her, was astonished by learning from her own feeble lips that he was called to become the repository of most awful revelations. She appeared to be a woman of nearly seventy years of age; one, moreover, who was emaciated by disease and want, until she looked more like a resuscitated mummy than anything else. Slightly coiled in a heap of filthy rags, and was evidently in the last stage of existence. Startling, indeed were the very first words she uttered.

"More than forty years," said she, I have been a child of Hell! I don't want you to talk to me about my soul's salvation, for that's out of the question; but——"

"Oh," interupted the clergyman, deeply shocked, "I implore you say not so; you have, perhaps only a few fleeting minutes to live, and——"

"I know; and that's why I wish you to hear me, and to write down my dying words."

The substance of those words was as follows:—She said that forty-four years bygone, she had lived as lady's maid with Miss Fanshawe, of——Abbey; and that lady having several times scolded and threatened to discharge her for gross neglect of her duties, an awful spirit of revenge took possession of her, and she determined to murder her mistress. While pondering the matter over, she happened to find a dagger (that left by Roderick Madden) near to the park palings. About a week afterwards, she murdred her mistress with this very dagger, and, *being disturbed by the approaching footsteps of Eveleen,* O'Neill, who had heard the death-struggle, she hurried to her own chamber, leaving the dagger behind her.—She had on at the time only a thin night dress, which, being sprinkled with blood, she hid, and, hastily washing her hands and face, put on a clean one. Then, when the alarm was given by the butler, she joined the rest of the family in rushing to the apartment of the murdered lady, and was loudest of any in her outcries and lamentations. She said that when she saw the turn the affair had taken, by shifting all suspecion from herself to poor Eveleen, she no longer felt any fear of detection. She availed herself of an early opportunity to burn her gory night-dress, which she easily affected at the kitchen fire during the confession of the morning. She actually had the harthood to attend the trial of Eveleen, and when the counsel for the latter uttered the remarkable expression that perhaps the real murderer was then present, she felt ready to die away, but soon recovered, and afterwards beheld the execution of Eveleen without experiencing an atom of remorse, either for her death or that of the first victim. From that time forward, she, in her own words became and continued emphatically "a child of Hell!"—Very soon after Eveleen's execution, she married a soldier, and accompained him to India. Subsequently she traveled over various parts of the world, and committed sin upon sin, and wicked deed, upon wicked deed beyond the *capability of her memory to sum up.* At length she felt an irresting prompting to drag her worn-out frame to the locality ofher first fearful crime; and there finding herself nigh unto death, she determined to unburthen herself of a relation of that deed, and accordingly did so as related.

Her confession was read over to her by the clergyman in the presence of two hastily-summoned neighboring magistrates, and she declared that it was true in every respect. A few minutes afterwards, her soul fled to its dread account.

Reader! not one word of comment do we presume to make on the "strange, eventful history" we have, however unworthily, related. We feel that to append a "moral," after the approved fable-book fashion, were an insult to your intelligence.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Illustrated News, in its article on the signs and prospects of the new year, compares England and the United States in this manner:

An empire twenty, thirty, fifty times as extensive and as rich as ours, has already arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, to entice into its bosom the best blood which remains to us. The young, the hardy the persevering of our country, and of all countries of Europe that groan under the weight of debts and difficulty, and a surplus of population, and that cannot say as the New World does, that every man is a man, welcome for the sake of his manhood to the great feast of nature, where there is enough and to spare for the meanest, are daily invited to leave the shores of effete Europe, and settle in America. *The growth of the United States is, in fact the downfall of Great Britain.* All the unhappy circumstances that are of prejudice to us, are of benefit to them. With us, the mouths that clamor to be fed, are causes of decay.—With them every additional mouth is an additional pair of hands, and every additional pair of hands is an increase of power, wealth, and influence. Let us pour out millions into the great Mississippi, and it will hold and feed them all, were the numbers quadrupled. While in this old country the pauper vegetates and dies, in that new country he no longer vegetates but lives and counts by thousands his flocks—a Job in the land of plenty.

Let those who dream of a perpetual Britain think of these things. The signs of decay are around us on every side. Events are more powerful than we are. We must sooner or later, yield our place to the most prudent, the less embarrassed, and the more vigorous offshoots of our race, and consent to occupy the easy chair of our senility. Nor is there anything to regret in this. The civilization that is removed is not destroyed; and the genius of our people can exert itself as well on the borders of the Ohio, as on the banks of the Thames, and rule the world with as much propriety from the White House as from the palace of St James. Europe has enjoyed power and has abused it, and the sceptre of the world's dominion is passing from her grasp. Civilization, as of old, is following the course of the sun, and the doctrines of humanity will work themselves out a new field, and on a large scale.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston *Courier*, speaks of the importance of the printer to the author, as follows:—"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words, and especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, misspelled, and entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of sentences; sermons, which if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printor would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fited to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carlessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-*reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable* condition, manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read"

DULALIE—A SERENADE.

BY M. WHEELER.

Come out, my love, come out to-night,
The stars are brightly shining,
The moon enrobed in purest light,
Is on the clouds reclining—
Her radiant beams
Make bright the *streams,*
To ocean homes declining.

Come out my love, come quickly out,
The zephyrs now are roving,
I see their fairy forms about
The leaflets softly moving,
They sigh for thee,
Eulalie,
To kiss thy brow so loving.

Come out, my love, delay no more,
The sands are swiftly falling,
Soon will the hour be past and o'er,
The moments cease their calling—
The upper deep,
Entrapt in sleep,
And darkness earth be palling.

Come out, my love, I see thee now,
Thine eyes are brightly beaming,
Beneath the arches of thy brow,
Where thoughts of love are teeming;
Oh! come with me,
Eulalie,
To where the shades are dreaming—*Doll. News.*

INCIDENTS OF THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

[From Noah's Sunday Times.]

The Americans are probably the most remarkable people on earth for promptness and preparation for war after it exists. A valuable corps of 200,000 men, armed and equipped, can be ready for the field in thirty days after war is declared, and so it may be said of ships of war.—We will state one fact as illustrative of the position. During the war with England, and while stationed on the Barbary coast, we were surprised one day, while exploring the ruins of Carthage, to see a sharp clipper-built schooner under full sail, with the American flag floating to a brisk breeze, doubling Cape Bon, and niking direct for the bay. We rode down to the fortress of Golletta, ordered a launch to be made ready and found ourselves alongside the schooner just as she had cast anchor.

"Where are you from, sir?"

"From Boston," replied the captain, a smart dashing-looking young fellow.

"In what passage?"

"Twenty-three days sir."

We began to have our misgivings. Twenty-three days, from Boston? We suspected she had been fitted out at Masellies to cruise in the Mediterranean. It was the Adelano, Capt. Wyer, of six guns and 75 men, a magnificent little craft. We went down into the trunk cabin.

"Now, sir, said the captain, I'll convince you that we are from Boston, and will show you Boston notions of all kinds, from pumpkins and smoked hearing down to wooden nutmegs." He soon filed the table with all the good cheer and solid comforts with which the Bostonians know so well how to furnish a ship. 'And here,' said he is the Boston Centinel, Major Russel's paper.' All doubts were now at their end; and while we had been partaking of fare to which we had long been accustomed—homely fare, but more welcome on that account—the captain said—

"If you are surprised at our short passage so far up the Mediterranean, what will you say when I tell you it is just sixty days since the keel of this vessel was laid in Boston; yet here we are!" We could hardly credit it.

"Nay, that's not all sir, continued Capt. Wyer. On my way here, off Cagliar, I captured two large British vessels filled with valuable cargoes, and ordered them for this port. They will be here to-morrow morning."

"What! in a neutral port, in which the British exercise unlimited influence! They will never permit us to sell the cargoes."

"Well, sir, we cant only try."

Sure enough, next morning early, the city of Tunis, honored once by the presence of Scipio Africano, Hannibal and other distinguished personages known to history, was thrown *into the greatest commotion on seeing* two large Iadon ships entering the port, and stars and stripes floating over the union jack. It startled the British consul and all the *corps diplomatque,* and we soon saw the whole bevy on horse back making for the palace.

"I smell sulphur," said the captain. "There is a storm brewing, and we shall have it soon."

In an hour a message arrived by a mameluke that we were wanted at the palace. After making our toilett, Sidi Ambrosio, our chancellor, and Mustapha, the dragoumen, were soon mounted, and off we paced at a moderate rate for Bardo. The consuler corps were all present when we entered the *salla.* The Bey, reclining as usual on his large crimson cushions, was busily engaged in combining his long black beard with a tortoise-shell comb, studded with brilliants, and looking unusually grave.

"What does all this mean, consul—two British prizes entering our port, and for what purpose?"

"To sell them, your highness!!"

"What! against our treaty with England!"

"Certainly not, if there is such a prohibition in the treaty."

The British consul, a most excellent man, unrolled the parchment, to which a seal of wax was appended nearly as large as one of our western cheeses, and commenced reading as follows:—

"It is further stipulated and agroed upon, that no European power at war with England, shall be permitted to fit out privateers or other armed vessels to cruise against the commerce of great Britain from, or bring prizes into, the Tunisian ports."

"Well sir," said the Bey, "what have you to say to that? Is it not full and conclusive?

"Entirely so, but it does not apply to us. We are not a European power."

"That, sir," said the British consul, "is a mere evasion of the spirit of this section of our treaty. It was intended to apply, and does apply to all Christian powers."

"Very probably, sir; but we are not a Christain power!" The whole court looked amazed. The Bey raised himself up from his cushions, took a hearty pinch of snuff from a splendid diamond box and gave us an anxious and enquiring look.

"How will you make that appear, sir?" said the British consul.

"Very easily, sir." We read the following section from our treaty with

REMARKS OF GEN. CASS,

IN THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 11, 1850.

Upon the reception of a Memorial presented by Senator Hale, from citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania, asking a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. President, no man who attends the discussions in the Senate can fail to perceive the predisposition which prevails here to push principles to their extremes. If we do not find a massive wall where they must stop, we follow them indefinitely with as much metaphysical zeal as any of the disciples of the ancient schools of logic. The provision respecting the right of petition is contained in one of the amended articles of the constitution, which provides that Congress shall pass no law to prevent the people from assembling peaceably and petitioning for redress of grievances. I do not deny that the right thus secured is an important one, but I do not rate it by any means as high as the honorable senator from Ohio [Mr. Chase] appears to do. Thanks to the wisdom of our forefathers, and to the spirit of our institutions, the people of this country have a much more efficient remedy than the right of petition for any abuse of the government, whether apprehended or existing—the right of action; the right to send you home and me home, and all of us home, and to put other and better men in our places, that their wishes may be accomplished. The government is theirs, and the ballot-box is a far better security for its faithful administration than this humble right of petition. In England, whence the measure is derived, it is the best means the people have for a redress of grievances; and a poor one it is, too, there, as the experience of every day demonstrates. With a hereditary Executive, a hereditary House of Lords, and a House of Commons originally elected for the life of the sovereign, the right to petition is about all that is left to the people. Why sir, if we were utterly to refuse to receive petitions in this country, it would produce no other effect than to rouse public indignation and to hurl us from our places. No Legislature in this broad land will ever place any improper limitation upon the exercise of this right. But, sir, the rare limitations which control it necessarily arise out of the nature of things. You would not receive a petition couched in insolent, or obscene, or blasphemous language. Would you receive one asking Congress to declare that there was no God, and to pass a law prohibiting the people of the United States from assembling for the purposes of religious worship? Would you refer such a petition, as the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] proposes to refer this, with grave instructions to report the proofs of the existence of a God, and to add their feeble evidence to the testimony upon that subject, which is found equally in the Book of Nature and in the Book of Revelation, and which is with us and around us, from the cradle to the grave? Then, sir, if there are limitations to the duty of receiving, if not to the right of presenting petitions, what are they? They should be decent in their language, and the action they ask for should be within the sphere of our constitutional power. This principle the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis] in my opinion, laid down the other day with equal truth and force. If I understood his vote, however, it happened to him as to most of us too often in life, hat this doctrine was better than his practice. I think, on a test vote on that occasion, he was among those in favor of the introduction of a petitionasking what we could not grant. The constitutional object of the right of petition is declared to be the redress of grievances. Instead of a valuable right, an application to Congress to do what it cannot do, reduce it to a farce, and is calculated to bring the right itself into contempt. If we have no powers to grant the prayer of the petition, why should such a petition be received? and our time thus profitlessly spent might be devoted to useful and national purposes. I am not speaking, sir, of a doubtful question—of petitions for measures of doubtful validity, and about which reasonable men may differ and do differ. These should be respectfully received and considered. But I speak of applications for the exercise of powers which we have clearly and undeniably no right to assume—like this for the dissolution of the Union, or for the annihilation of a State of this great confederacy.

It has been said, sir—and it has been said in reproach—that if we ought not to receive petitions asking us to do an unconstitutional act, we ought not to receive petitions or remonstrances against such an act.

I do not so understand our own duties or the rights of the people. There is a great difference between a proposition to do what we have no right to do, and a remonstrance against doing it, when there is reason to apprehend it may be done. The one asks us to violate our oaths and the constitution; the other to recollect the obligations of both.

The petition asks us to dissolve the Union. I shall vote for rejecting it; and if there were any other mode by which our indignation at such a wicked and foolish proposition could be more powerfully expressed, I should adopt it with pleasure.

I had occasion some time since, and under much less imposing circumstances than the present, to say we ought to have one unpronounceable word, as the Jews had of old, and that word "dissolution." I repeat the sentiment—and with a stronger conviction, if possible, than ever of its truth and importance.

We talk as flippantly of breaking up this Union as we talk about dividing a township. The great difficulty of our position is, sir, that we do not know how well we are off. The sun never shone on so prosperous a country as this; and yet we reject almost contemptuously the blessings of God, and seem utterly insensible to the favors he has showered upon us. Look over the pages of ancient history, sir; look round the world as it is; and where will you find more freedom, more happiness, less oppression, less misery, than in this country? And yet we seem from time to time ready to reject all these elements of public and private prosperity, and to destroy this government, the world's best hope and our own. Instead of this eternal system of complaining, we should bow our knees in gratitude to Him who gave us these blessings, and who, I sometimes fear, will strike us with judicial blindness, as He did His chosen people of old.

That we have difficulties sometimes to encounter is but the common lot of humanity, individual as well as national; but, when these come, let them be adjusted in a proper spirit of compromise, and the future may bring us all that the fondest aspiration can desire.

This petition asks us to take measures to dissolve this Union *peaceably*. It professes to come from the followers of William Penn, the great apostle of peace: from a portion of the most respectable Society of Friends, whose high moral qualities no man appreciates better than I do. But what kind of a proposition is this? *To dissolve this Union peaceably!* I say it with all proper deference to the petitioners, but I say it emphatically, that he who expects such a result is either already in an insane hospital or ought to be placed there. He who believes that such a government as this, with its traditions, its institutions, its promises of the past, its performance of the present, and its hopes of the future, living in the heart's core of almost every American, can be broken up without bloodshed, has read human nature and human history to little purpose. No sir; the Gordian knot that binds us together will never be severed but by the sword. To talk, then, of dissolution, is to talk of war. Both are inseperably connected, and the evil day which brings the one will bring the other. And what kind of a war will it be? Such a war, sir, as this, the world has never seen. The nearer we have been as friends, the more deadly will be our feelings as enemies, It will have all the elements of a civil war—of an intestine war. Wherever the border may be, it will be marked by blood and conflagration from one end of it to the other. Far be it from me to weigh the injuries that each portion might inflict upon the other, and then strike the balance of evil with mathematical precision. It is enough for me to know that ruinous would be the hopes of both. And where is all this to end? If jealousies and fancied rival interests, or real greivances are to divide us into two confederacies, where is that divison to stop? Similar causes will exist; they are inseperable from human nature; and we shall finally be reduced to State sovereignties, and may read our fate in the fate of the Greek republics, so vividly portrayed by the ancient historians.

Why, sir, it is but a year or two since, on the occasion of a war with Mexico, that a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] still unhappily detained from his place by sickness, depicted in glowing colors the danger of victorious generals returning from foreign conquest. I believed then, as I believe yet, that he greatly overrated the danger, and that there was a preservative force in this country which would laugh to scorn the efforts of military power. And it was but a day or two since, that the other distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] now in his seat, pronounced a splendid eulogy upon General Scott for the moderation he exhibited when he entered the capitol of Mexico. The Senator, if I recollect right, thought he deserved some distinguished mark of his country's approbation for remaining faithful to her interests and his own duties, and not placing himself at the head of a Mexican kingdom. Few men, sir, have a warmer personal regard for General Scott than I have, and perhaps still fewer place a higher estimate upon his services than I do. He has won a high station among the great captains of the age, and he has also won imperishable honor for himself and for his country. The campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico is among the proudest feats on military record. But, sir, with all this, I have no thanks to render him for the moderation to which the Senator from South Carolina alludes. I do not believe that the thought of such treachery ever entered his mind; nor do I believe that, if he had made the attempt, there was one American in the army who would have deserted the standard of his country to follow the standard of a disloyal soldier. The stars and stripes would have still been the pillar of fire by day, and cloud by night, to conduct our gallant countrymen to that home, whose associations neither time nor distance could weaken or sever. All honor, then, to General Scott, and to the army, for what they did and suffered; but there let us stop. I trust it will be long before we find a Rubicon in our country.

But, sir, what will gentlemen say who anticipate such danger from military power to the danger to be apprehended to great sections of our country, when these are arrayed against each other in an armor and an attitude it is easy to foresee but impossible to prevent? The border would bristle with bayonets. Every commanding height would be crowned with its fortress. Standing armies would become a part of the permanent organization of each. And the probability is, judging from the lessons of history, that we shall be brought together again by some powerful leader, and find ourselves in a consolidated instead of a confederated country, under the iron rule of a military despot. God save me from witnessing that day!

ATTEMPT TO CONVERT CAIFORNIA TO FEDERALISM.

That California is democratic, the fact that democratic senators and representatives from that state are now in this city affords ample proof. Nay, we are informed that Gen. Taylor has not even a respectable party in California, the whole administration being looked upon by the people of that Territory with distrust, to use no stronger term expressive of the hearty aversion they feel for it. We have been informed that a most desperate effort is to be made to reverse the present order of things in that flourishing embryo State. We understand that a whig paper is to be established at San Francisco, which is to be supported by all the means and influence of the administration, and all the aid which it can raise from the whig party in the Atlantic States. We understand the project has been long in contemplation, and is now approaching a practical experiment. We learn that General Taylor and the heads of departments have all subscribed sums of money to promote the success of the scheme, and all the public offices have been required to subscribe for the paper. We understand that a subscription book for the proposed paper has been in circulation among the federal merchants of Boston, proposing to commence the paper when 3,000 subscribers, at $10 each, shall have been obtained; that the subscription is headed by General Taylor and his cabinet, with $300 each, except Mr. Clayton, who subscribes $300; that a distinguished federal merchant of Boston guaranties for one year a salary of $3,000 to the assitant editor who is also to have a free ticket through to San Francisco, and a suitable room in that city for an office, free of rent; and that A. M. Crane, of Richmond, Virginia, has been designated as the principle editor and an individual by the name of F. W. Rice as assistant.

Such is the grand scheme, and such are the means by which California is to be converted to Federalism and to the support of the administration. The hardy democratic pioneers, who have conquered that country and brought it under the jurisdiction of the Union, will laugh at the scheme when it comes to their knowledge. And it will be about as successful as the effort of the administration to convert Minnesota to federalism. We doubt if there is a State or Territory in the Union, or under its jurisdiction, except Rhode Island, in which the present administration can command a majority of the voters. Our annals produce no instance in which an administration has been so throughly prostrate in the first year of its existence as that which is nominally headed by General Taylor.—*Wash. Union.*

Awful Calamity.—One of the most melancholy and heart rending accidents ocurred at the Summit on Thursday morning last, that we have ever been called upon to record. The dwelling house of Mr. Ignatius Adams was totally destroyed by the explosion of twelve kegs of powder, which he had stored in one of the rooms, by which his wife was instantly killed, and Demetrius A. Lucket, Miss Martha Lucket, Miss —Mahon, a German named Hoover, and a child of Mr. Adams, was burned and mangled in a most shocking manner. Mr. Adams, although present, was but slightly injured. Demetrius A. Lucket and the German have both since died. There are slight hopes of the two young ladies and the child surviving.

The explosion occurred about six o'clock in the morning. The powder was ignited by the German, Hoover, who went into the room where it was deposited for the purpose of procuring some of it with which to blast stone coal. In extinguishing the candle which he carried in his hand, it is supposed that he blew a spark into the powder. As it may be *supposed, by the explosion of so large a quantity of* powder, the house was a total ruin, and it is said hose who witnessed it, that the scene presented was one of the most heart rending description. It was with considerable difficulty that the sufferers were extricated from the mass of ruins.

The wife of Mr. Adams, Demetrius A. and Miss Martha Lucket were all the children of John Lucket, Esq., of Washington township, who has the sympathies and sincere condolence of his numerous friends in this his severe affliction. The sufferers were all respectable members of society, and in the prime of life, and this sad occurrence which has befallen them has cast a deep gloom over the whole community.

Mrs. Adams was buried on Friday last, and her funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people.—*Ebensburg Sentinel, February 14.*

Shocking Affair at a Wedding.—A most shocking affair occurred at Philadelphia on Monday morning, at the boarding-house of a Mrs. Murphy, in Grey's alley, near Second street. There had been, during the evening, a wedding, in which all the parties participating were Irish. As usual much joy and mirth prevailed, which continued until four o'clock in the morning, when the parties began to seperate. A young lady, Miss Bridget Lynch, acting as bridesmaid, accompanied the bride up stairs, and while in her chamber, was in the act of reaching for something, holding in the other hand a fluid lamp, when, shocking to relate, the lamp exploded, and enveloped her entire, dress in one sheet of flame. In this dreadful plight, screaming loudly, the unfortunate young woman rushed down stairs, when every effort was made to relieve her from so perilous a situation. We regret to add, that she was burnt in such a shocking manner about the face, breast, and indeed the whole body, that her life is despaired of. She was conveyed to the hospital. The accident was occasioned in consequence of the screw of the lamp not being sufficiently tight, the fluid coming out and igniting with the blaze.—*Inquirer.*

Pacific Rail Road.—The Legislature of Missouri at its last session passed an act to incorporate the Pacific Rail Road, the route of which is just defined, from "the city of St. Louis to the city of Jefferson, and thence to some point on the western line of Van Buren (now Cass) county, in this State, with a veiw that the same be continued hereafter, westwardly, to the Pacific Ocean." The charter is perpetual, and liberal juiits'provisions, vesting the power in twenty-nine corporators, nine of whom shall be a quorum, and it is said among those persons appointed are the representatives of a large portion of the property of the State. At the first meeting nearly a sufficient amount of stock at once to secure the charter ($200,000) was subscribed for. The sum absolutely subscribed was $154,000, and a disposition was expressed to double the amount. This looks really like going to work.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN LAWRENCE.

Boston, Feb. 11.

The body of a young girl named Caroline Adams, was found in the river at Lawrence, sewed up in a sack. She formerly resided in Shawmut street, in this city, and always sustained a high character for virtue and morality—report to the contrary notwithstanding. Her mother left the city to-day to perform the last sad office for the mutilated remains of her daughter.

Miss Adams resided in Lowell previous to going to Lawrence. At the former place she made the acquaintance of a livery-stable keeper, to whom it was understood she was engaged to be married. She disappeared some ten days since, and on application to her lover, her friends were informed that she had probably gone to visit some relatives, but no tidings were had of her until her body was found in the river at Lawrence. Her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear and a handkerchief tied over her mouth. The body was in a perfect state of preservation.

The fact of her being enciente, leads to the conclusion that she has been foully murdered to hide another crime. The deceased was a beatiful young girl, greatly esteemed by those who were acquainted with her.

Boston, Feb. 13.

The Herald says that on Monday a coroner's jury was summoned and a post mortem examination held on Miss Adams. The examination, by several respectable physicians of the place, resulted in finding that no attempt had been made to perform a criminal operation. Marks of violence were found upon her head, which showed that she had been struck on the head with a heavy weapon.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased became acquainted with a young man, Darius Taylor, a stable keeper in Lawrence, about two years since. The acquaintance grew into intimacy, and the girl moved to Lawrence and worked for some time at the cotton mills at that place. The parties came to this city and stopped for some time here with a sister, who was married, and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday, the 28th of November. Her delicate situation did not admit of her working in the mills, and she went to visit an aunt of Mr. Taylor's, who is represented as bearing a doubtful reputation.

Here she remained till the evening of the 21st of December, 1849, when she left the house to take the 8 o'clock train to Lowell, and was not seen or heard of until the time when her remains were found enclosed in a sack, with a towel and some cotton wool bound round her mouth. Her lover, to whom she was engaged to be married, came to this city about four weeks ago, and told her friends here of her abscence.

They were greatly surprised to hear it, as they had frequently written to her and received no answer. When asked why he had not been more concerned about her, he answered that he supposed she was playing a trick upon him and had eliped off home.—It i also said that he was questioned to the same effect three or four days after she was missing, and manifested no surprise or concern.

In the trunk of the deceased, letters to and from her lover were found, in which the facts of her situation were avowed and freely spoken about. These letters were taken up to Lawrence by the officers who came for them yesterday, and were read by the coroner's jury. The verdict of the jury we have not yet learned. Suspicion in Lawrence rests upon Darius Taylor. In this city there is some talk that a resident of Boston is the guilty party.

Buffalo & State Line Railroad.—On Wednesday last Mr. Wallace, the engineer, with a competent number of men, commenced staking out the line of this road which has been adopted by the company to commence work upon; and it is expected that the portion of it between Buffalo and Cattaraugus Creek at least will be put under contract in a few days; and if a sufficient amount of stock is taken to warrant it, the whole distance to the State Line will be put under contract at the same time, or at least to Fredonia, and in the latter case, the remainder as soon as practicable. To insure its being put under contract to Fredonia, it will require the taking of only a few thousand dollars more stock than has already been taken and we hope our citizens will not fail of having the requisite amount taken up at once, and thus secure to them beyond a contingency the benefits of this important enterprise. The rumors that have been in circulation connected with the location of this road and the interests of Fredonia, we are authorized to state, are totally groundless; the only question as to our enjoying the benefits of the enterprise relating wholly to time, and this at our own disposal. The citizens of Buffalo are now fully awake to the importance to them of the speedy completion of this road, and our latest information from that quarter assures us that all that is requisite for the immediate prosecution of the work is being effected.—*Fredonia Censor.*

North Carolina and Union.—The following paragraph from the Fayettville Observer of the 5th inst., shows that the foolish speeches of Mr. Clingman (whig) do not find favor in that State:

"We take this occasion to say, very emphatically, that we have no faith in, nor sympathy with, Mr. Clingman's veiws of the immense prosperity which is to result to the Union from disunion. On the contrary, *we should regard it, if effected, (which God forbid!) as the parent of woes unnumbered and innumerable.* A hundredfold increase of the annoyances from the fanatics would lead to wars, and instead of a prosperous commerce, we should have our trade crippled, and a national debt incurred to support the expenses of our army. Instead of the power which, as a united nation, is now felt and respected over the wide world, we should have *two or more weak and feeble nations, which would find it quite as much as they could do to keep each other in check*, without any surplus force to awe the other nations of the world. No, let us not talk of disunion as long as there is a hope of avoiding intolerable oppression; and especially let us not *delude the Southern people* into a belief that it will be a money-making measure."

Revaccination.—We take the following information, which may prove useful to all classes of our fellow-citizens, from the Home Journal:

First, every individual is susceptable of vaccination; second, revaccination in not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a charge at puberty, and revaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventive of small-pox; fifth, revaccination is a sure preventative of varioloid; sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small-pox without revaccination; eight, revaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; ninth, those who disregarded vaccination are always liable to small-pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty, and revaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small-pox.

Making Money in California.—We see it stated in a letter from San Francisco, that while the conflagration was raging in that city, some of the spectators refused to hand buckets of water, or to remove goods, unless they were compensated. The only fire engine in the place, too, was securely locked up and was not permitted to be brought into use until a written promise of remumeration was obtained.—According to our customs on this side of the continent, these are novel, and not the most credible, ways of making money. There is some excuse, however, for the owners of the engine, in the presumption that, like almost everything else in San Francisco, it was sent there on speculation.

Just So.—The Herald's Washington correspondent has accomplished what neither Gen. Taylor or his friends have yet been able to do—define the General's position! It is thus—

Everybody believes there is to be a compromise, but not a living soul can tell what it is to be. Mr. Clay's compromise won't do: it was condemned on the spot. The plan of old Zack won't do, it is the do nothing plan, and something must be done. Old Zack has done the best he could, and that is to do nothing; because, if he does anything, he is a "used up man," North or South. If he takes either end of the see-saw, he goes down: therfore, that is to say, he prefers to sit in the middle, and let the concern work itself.

☞ The Politicians are looking with some anxiety for the appearance of a work in four volumes, from the pen of Louis Phillippe. It is to be entitled, "Eighteen years of Royalty," and will doubtless contain many new views of persons who have figured prominently on the political stage in the last generation.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Senator Douglass, and Messrs Walker and Reid, for Congressional and Legislative favors.

☞ Irving Institute.—At an election held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing term: President—Isaac Moorhead. Vice President—O. H. Irish. Treasurer—L. Warren. Secretary—A. H. Caughey, Librarian—J. B. Gunnison, Ast. Librarians—Geo. C. Bennett. and R. M. King.

"The Two Worlds."—This is the comprehensive, and very appropriate title of a new quarto of sixteen pages, devoted to American and European Literature, News, &c.; the three first numbers of which are on our table. It is published weekly, at $2 per year, by L. Lockwood & Co. New York, and Edited by John J. Bailey and William Ross Wallace, Esq., both gentlemen of decided ability and taste.

Great Union Meeting in Philadelphia.—The Pennsylvanian of Friday contains a call for a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, "who sustained the Democratic platform in the last campaign for the Presidency, and who are now opposed to the fanatical efforts of the Free Soil and Abolition agitators, to sever the Union," to take place on the 22d of February (yesterday) at the Chinese Museum. The call is signed by some 400 names, among whom we notice many of the prominent men of the Democratic party.

A Noble Motto.—The Legislature of Indiana having taken the necessary measures to forward a block of Indiana marble to Washington, to be placed in the National Monument, Governor Wright has requested that the following patriotic sentiment be engraved upon it:—"*Indiana knows no North, no South:* nothing but the Union!" That is a noble sentiment, worthy to come from a democratic Governor. It is at this time the watchword of the Democracy—"Nothing but the Union!"

Disunionists Rebuked.—The man or men who seriously talk of the Dissolution of the Union, we believe must be either insane, and therefore more fit for a mad-house than any other place, or traitors who deserve the direst execrations of every true friend of humanity. In either case, then the Sanate certainly did right in refusing to receive the petition which was recently presented in that body by Mr. Hale, from certain citizens of this State, praying for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, and upon which Gen. Cass delivered the short, but comprehensive and patriotic speech we publish in another column. We are pleased to see this hydra-headed monster, Disunion, receive so emphatic a rebuke, from such a high quarter. The question was on the simple reception of the petition, and it received but three votes, viz: Messrs. Chase, Hale and Seward; while fifty Senators voted against it. At a period like the present, every indication of a better state of feeling—of a deep, firm and abiding attachment to the Union—of a *growing spirit of* conciliation and concession—of a disposition to rebuke fanaticism, and treason to the Union and the best hopes of humanity—is hailed with joy by the great mass of the people, in whose breast beats, high above all other cherished hopes, a strong and lasting attachment to the Constitution as it is. A prayer like the one under consideration could come only from the most desperate characters or from perfect madmen—asking, as it did, what the Senate had no power to grant, and which if it had, would be the granting of civil war, with all its train of attendant evils and horrors. Still it came to a body of men, a very large proportion of whom believe in the most unlimited right of petition; and the manner in which it was received, and the vote upon it, shew how every other consideration was disregarded in their desire to mete out a scathing and withering rebuke to the spirit which could dictate such a prayor.

Webb's Rejection.—We announced last week the rejection by the Senate, of Jas. Watson Webb, as Minister to Austria, but there is one feature in the affair to which we wish to call attention. It is said only seven whig Senators voted for his confirmation, viz: Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Dawson, Mangum, Sprurance, Seward and Wales; some dodged the vote, while others came up to the work boldly, and voted against him. Among the latter, was Mr. Clay, who, it is said, not only voted but spoke against him. Mr. Clay's whole course, since he has been in Washington, has indicated that between him and the Administrations, there was an "impassible gulf," which neither favors bestowed upon his family or friends can narrow. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger—an able and cautiously discriminative writer says, "the Administration now look upon him as one of their most dangerous enemies. He has denounced their "let alone" policy, and is in their opinion a competitor for the Presidency in 1852, or is ready to support Scott for that office. You will presently see all the real and pretended friends of Gen. Taylor worrying the great Kentuckian, as certain animals worry a lion; but if some of these do not get hurt in the contest, I am mistaken."

Democratic Nominations in Connecticut.—The democratic state convention assembled at Middletown on Wednesday and nominated Col. Seymour for Governor; Charles H. Pond for Lieutenant Governor; Hiram Weed for Secretary; Henry D. Smith for Treasurer, and Rufus G. Pinney for Comptroller. The same ticket (says the Springfield Post) was in the field last year, and made a fine run. In convention, Col. Seymour had 162 out of 200 votes. A despatch to the Hartford Times says "a grand feeling is aroused. The voice for Seymour is strong, and the story from all quarters is that he will be elected."

Canadian Annexation.—Earl Grey's letter to Lord Elgin, the Governor General of the Canadas, denouncing annexation and annexationists, regarding the one as but little better than treason, and the others as but little better than traitors, has not produced any mollifying effect, but, on the contrary, has greatly exasperated the dispatents, and added much fuel to the flame. Accordingly, the annexationists, instead of desisting from their purpose and returning to their allegiance and their loyalty, avow their determination to "go ahead" with their projects of dismemberment, "in spite of thunder," as they say. But they say, at the same time, that what they do will be done lawfully and peaceably, but that they disregard the Downing street mennoes, and appeal from the two earls, Grey and Elgin, to the English people, who will perceive in the long run, they think, the propriety and *the policy of a separation.*

It is reported that there is a man residing in a respectable neighborhood, (for the credit of the district we withhold the name) who has never taken a newspaper.—*Ex. Paper.*

There is a man in this city who has taken the Ledger the last seven years—*from his next door neighbor.—Phil. Ledger.*

That chap has got lots of cousins, and other blood relations, in this section. Many of the *readers* of the *Observer* are not subscribers. They are too poor, too stingy, or too bigoted! The latter class is much the largest.

☞ We have heretofore neglected to notice that our old friend, H. J. Walters, of the Lewistown *True Democrat*, has associated with himself in the publication of that paper, Wm. R. McCay, Esq., a young gentlemen of tact and ability. The paper, also, is much improved in typographical appearance, and gives evidence that the Democracy of that county duly appreciate the industry and talents of its Editors.

☞ The *Gazette* does not like the rejection of "*General*" Webb. It thinks Mr. Clay, and the other whigs who voted in the negative, acted very badly. "Straws show," as we have before remarked.

A Poor State—We hate to acknowledge it, but truth compels us to say that Pennsylvania is the poorest State in the Union—she is too poor to pay for publishing her laws in the newspapers, and thereby informing the people of the doings of their servants.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The united Democracy of Crawford held a glorious meeting at the Court House in Meadville, on Monday evening of last week. That sterling Democrat, Wilmot Bartle, was in the chair, assisted by a suitable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. We notice with pleasure that M. B. Lowry, Esq., who was mainly instrumental in defeating the regular nominations of our party in that county last year, took an active part in the deliberations, being chairman of the committee on resolutions, and reporting the same to the meeting. From this we infer that Mr. L's. course last fall was forced upon him by a combination of circumstances, useless now to particularize, and not from a hostility to the principles he has so long and so ably upheld.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting, all of which—with one exception, viz.: that in relation to the Proviso—we can heartily subscribe to.

Resolved, That political equality, opposition to monopolies and special privileges, are recognized as cardinal principles of Democracy, and the application of these principles to every section of the Union, will secure to man his natural rights and drive the great moral and political sin of slavery from the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to rid itself at once and forever from all connection with a traffic so repugnant to christianity, by abolishing slavery in all territory within their exclusive control, and the highest considerations of duty and patriotism require of Congress to prohibit the extension of Slavery over territory that is free.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Homestead Exemption law, and the law passed at the last session of the Legislature exempting three hundred dollars worth of property from sale on execution, should not be repealed until it gives place to one still more liberal in its character.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the amendment of the Constitution, as passed at the last session of the Legislature, which if adopted by the present, will enable the people to elect their own Judges. The election of all officers, both state and National, by the qualified electors is strictly democratic, and we will contribute our mite to procure the necessary amendment the State and National constitutions, by the election of men to office who will advocate and vote for this principle.

Resolved, That the public lands belong to the people, and that they should be bestowed in limited quantities on actual settlers who are homeless.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of this government to make such judicious appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, as our foreign and domestic commerce demands, provided always that they are not local in their benefits, and not legitimate subjects of State and individual enterprise.

Resolved, That the franking privilege is a monoply odious to republications, and its abolishment is loudly demanded; and that cheap postage is a reform which the spirit of the age requires.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Crawford county ask at the hands of their Senator and Representatives and honest apportionment bill; that we are opposed to any system of Gerrymandering the State by the connection of counties of different interests for political purposes; that we ask for two Representatives in the Legislature from this county, and that we think the large fraction entitles us to them, and that we are decidedly opposed to a connection with any other county for the election of members to Legislature.

Resolved, That under our present system of taxation the Agricultural interests of Pennsylvania pay more than their equitable proportion of the public burthen; that we are in favor of taxing all property and valuables equally, anything short of this does manifest injustice to the tillers of the soil.

The meeting also appointed Wm. Porter and Joseph Patton, Esq., delegates to the State Convention at Williamsport on the 29th of May next, and abolished the present mode of making county nominations, and substituted the Delegate system.

The Game of Monarchy.—The *Pennsylvanian* very pointedly says, Great Britain understands the weak part of this Union. She has been directing her energies to it for many years. She has made a hypocritical opinion against slavery in Europe, in order so to use it upon our Northern States that the South may 'secede, and thus secure to England a Commercial superiority of free trade with the slave States. Hence it is that the most violent agitators against the South and the Union, are Englishmen; hence it is that London pours out annually millions of pamphlets against slavery; hence it is that her press groans with anti-slavery articles. We cannot deny that she has made great head way in her favorite crusade upon this Republic. She would not only secure the exclusive control of the Southern trade, if disunion took place, but succeed in breaking up that Refuge and Asylum for the oppressed which has been the hope for the struggling millions whose revolutionary efforts have so often caused monarchy to tremble.

In one sense, England is therefore the rival of the Northern States. She now sees that the latter are growing rich upon the Southern trade; while she is utterly dependent upon Southern cotton. Disunion would separate the North and the South; and England would no longer fear the rivalry of the former. "A child may see it." The lion's skin is too short, and so she ekes it out with the fox's.

England has then two vast stakes in this terrible game. Disunion would destray the bright beacon to which the masses of the old world turn their eyes when seeking for encouragement against oppression; thus prolonging their servitude by the perpetuation of her own powers. Disunion would therefore remove a rival out of her path, in the Northern States, and an obstacle to her ambition in the taxes which are laid upon her productions, thus making her the ally and the champion of the South"!!

We repeat—the iron hand of Monarchy is playing for two vast interests in the game of Disunion.

☞ The Fredonia *Censor* is pretty sharp, but not quite sharp enough. Erie harbor has neither dredge nor scow "at work in it," and as to steamers stopping at the outer pier, we beg leave to say they are never guilty of such a thing until they have run long enough in the spring to get pretty deeply in debt for coal, when, of course, the water becomes so low that they can't come in any more. Again, their New York creditors, unable to collect debts under their *own laws*, sometimes send them here—in which case, it is no sooner ascertained that the Sheriff has a writ in his pocket, than the water in our harbor becomes very shallow, and forthwith they are missing.—Our cotemporary will see from this, therefore, that even should his suggestion "to procure some of the Mississippi low water steamboats, whose draft is so light that they will run where it is *'a little moist'*" be adopted, they would have to be put under other than *New York* management to *run* any where but *away from their debts.*—As to the *Censor's "hit"* at the "Erie Bank," and the "United States Bank," why, we must decline any interference—they are both eminently "whig," and as the Censor is also "whig," we are disposed to let the "slain bury the slain."

Burglary.—The Gun-Smith Shop of Messrs. G. A. Bennett & Co., of this city, was entered on Wednesday night, through a back window, and goods to a considerable amount—$100 to $200—stolen, consisting of Rifles, Revolvers, Shot-guns, Pistols, Powder and Flasks, &c. Among the articles stolen was that beautiful Rifle exhibited at the Fare in this city last fall. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the property.

☞ The *Gazette* has not yet held up to public indignation the "*thirty-three*" northern whigs—"dough-faces"—who voted with the *south* to lay Root's resolution, Wilmot proviso and all, upon the table. Has a "great change been going on in the public mind," that our cotemporary, once so ready to denounce northern members for the least symptom of subserviency to the South, is so silent now? We pause for a reply!

Farmers Look at This.—The Nashville *Union* says tabular statements of the trade with Europe show that the exports of Farm Produce have been 350 per cent. greater under the tariff of 1846 than in corresponding years under the tariff of '42. And yet Gen. Taylor and his whig Cabinet would have Congress restore the oppressive "protective" tariff which makes the farmer pay, from 10 to 30 per cent, more for all he buys from stores, and prohibits the sale of two-thirds of his produce. What a beautiful system of moneyed and manufacturing monopoly our whig administration would build up, if they had power!

☞ The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, our late Minister to Prussia, arrived in the steamer Europa, and is at present a guest of Gen. Platt, of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvanian states that he is in fine health and spirits.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

☞ There is an editor out west who has to have his boots tapped weekly—he wears them out so fast in kicking the loafers out of his office.

☞ The Hartford Courant says that "General Taylor possesses *uncommon simplicity* of character." The Times thinks there is no room for dispute, on that point.

☞ In Belgium every acre of ground supports three persons. What a population the United States could maintain at that rate—not less than 7,500,000,000 souls.

☞ A Boston medical writer says that it produces chilblains, chapped skin, inflamed eyes, and colds, to go to the fire suddenly when we are very cold. Accustom yourself to thy warmth by degrees.

☞ The Virginia resolutions adopted on the 4th inst. do not treat the convention at Nashville, in June next, as a body authorized to act for the whole south, but as a convention which can only consult and advise.

☞ Death of Bem.—A later advice from Turkey reports the sudden death of Bem, the Hungarian patriot. He has for many years assigned the year 1850 as the term of his existence.

☞ The *Mirror* states that a large chest of plate, got up by order of Col. Webb, and packed in a very careful manner, was despatched to him from New York last week.

☞ The total amount of California gold received at the mint up to the 1st inst. is $6,500,000, and since then by the three last steamers $1,500,000, making a total of $8,000,000.

☞ Senator Houston says that if this Union is ever to be dissolved, he wants the ruins of the Republic to be the monument of his grave! It is such patriotism as his, that will save it.

☞ The Van Buren (Ark.) *Intelligencer*, notices the arrival of a flat boat load of cotton at that place from the Creek country. The cotton was raised by the Creek Indians; many of whom are said to be industrious farmers

☞ There are three kinds of poor people, says the N. Y. Evening Mirror—the Lord's poor; the devil's poor; and the poor devils. The first are unfortunate and second vicious; and the third, perhaps, a little of both.

☞ About seven hundred French Canadians, living at Troy, Lansingburg and Cohoes, have addressed their countrymen in Canada on the subject of annexation urging them to obtain it by all peaceful means.

☞ The Washington Globe has been positively assured by one of the Mormon delegates that the charge of polygamy and bigamy, brought against the citizens of Deseret, is utterly unfounded.

☞ As the pearl which is the object of universal admiration is produced by the disease of the oyster, so do many of the most illustrious actions originate in that mental disease—an overweening ambition.

☞ Unfortunate.—The Boston Post says a young man by accident, applied cod liver oil to his chin, instead of bear's grease, and his face was soon covered with scales where the beautiful moustache was desired.

☞ The Cincinnati Herald has published a leader on "Love," in the course of which it argues that marriages increase or diminish, according to the rise and fall of wheat, and it gives statistics in proof.

☞ A Novelty.—The Boston Courier says "a Fresh Cod was served up at a hotel in Cincinnati last week, and made a most comfortable and delicious repast." Few of the Cincinnatians ever saw such a luxury before.

☞ Gen. Walker, the new governor of Louisiana, utters the following sentence in reference to the duty of the legislature to *educate the children of the state*:—"In my view, this is the most important mission you have to fulfil."

☞ Eliza Williamson, aged 32 years, committed suicide in Philadelphia by taking arsenic. She had left her husband in Albany, on account of illtreatment, and was driven to suicide in consequence of being deserted by a married man with whom she had been living criminally.

☞ According to the new N. Y. Tribune writer. "It is positively stated in certain quarters that Mr Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvana, has been decided upon as Minister to Prussia. Also, that a foreign appointment will be tendered to Mr. T. Butler King."

☞ Our yankee journalists are tickled to death over the idea of a trader in London advertising himself as "Sausage maker to Queen Victora." Now that is a very easily digested fact, and nothing to be compared with the worthy London tradesman, who advertised himself as "*Wooden Leg Maker to Her Majesty!*"

☞ Those who dined at the American hotel in Cleveland on Sunday were poisoned by prepared horse radish, which the landlord bought from a countryman. It is supposed some poisonous vegetable was accidentally mixed with the horse radish. After two or three hours sickness, the "boarders" were partially restored.

☞ Mr. Burke, in his last report from the Patent Office, estimates fifty eggs for the consumption of each individual in the United States, and that each egg is worth half a cent. This will make eleven hundred millions of eggs consumed, and five and a half millions of dollars paid out for them.

☞ Frightful Death.—Ellen Bright, a young girl of 17 years, attached to Wombwell's menagerie, known as the Lion Queen, was recently torn to pieces by a tiger, into whose cage she had been accustomed to enter for the purpose of exhibiting her daring and intrepidity. The accident occured at Chatham, England.

☞ A Yankee is never upset by the astonishing. He walks upon the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the smoke of his cigar is seen among the mists of Niagara. One of this class sauntered into the office of the

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We always make it a point to acknowledge favors, no matter from what source they come, whether anonymous or otherwise. We therefore take pleasure in announcing that we have received, during the past week, from some anonymous correspondent in Fredonia, *a life-like engraving of himself, done upon solid bass-wood.* The picture is complete in two parts, but comprises but one engraving. We regret our inability to furnish our readers with an etching of this wonderful work of art, but will endeavor to describe it so as to give them a tolerable correct idea of the *animal* whose features it delineates. The artist appears to have adopted the theory of Pythagoras as to the transmigration of souls, and represents the *original* just as the soul leaves its tenement, and jumps plump into the body of a good-sized, short-legged Berkshire hog. It appears that the unhappy wight had discovered his slippery tenant just as it was *entering* its new habitation, and made a grab to retain it, but instead of catching his soul, like a drowning man, caught with a death grapple the pendant extremity of the porker, vulgarly called the *tail;* whereat not being used to such tell-*tale* and un-hog-like treatment, the said porker starts off at a pace that would astonish a locomotive, dragging the soulless carcass of the defunct Fredonian after it. Altogether it is truly a most life-like portrait of our correspondent, both before and after transmigration.

☞ The editors of the *Observer* and Fredonia *Censor*, in their little "personal" discussion now *pending*, boldly talk of tendering to each other a "diaper." Fie, gentlemen—we blush. Have respect, we entreat you, for the "native modesty" of some folks.—*Gazette.*

By "some folks" the Editor probably refers to himself. Now with all due *deference* to our ever nice, *smooth spoken*, never-say-any-thing-out-of-the-way cotemporary, we would beg leave to hint that, in our private opinion, his "native modesty" is nothing more than over-acted *affectation!*

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN GEORGIA.—Returns of the special election lately held in the Savannah Congressional District, Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. T. BUTLER KING's resignation, exhibit the gratifying intelligence of the election of JOSEPH W. JACKSON, Democrat, over his Federal opponent, by a nice little majority. This is a Democratic *gain!*

MURDER AT COURTLAND.—We learn by the Syracuse Star, that a fatal occurence took place at Courtland village on Tuesday last. A company of young men had turned out to "horn" the inmates of a dwelling, and while in the act were fired upon by two boys from the window. The company fled and were followed by one of the boys who discharged his rifle, the ball taking effect, passing through the body of a young man name PARSONS, aged 17, who died the day following. The young man who fired are in custody. The father of young PARSONS is now in California.

☞ M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE. The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

YORK, July 28th, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co.—The Vermifuge left us at sale some time ago by your agent, is all sold. It sells very rapidly, and gives great satisfaction. As we are entirely out of the article, and having frequent calls for it, you will please send us some immediately.

C. A. MORRIS & CO."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ FROM MICHIGAN.—NILES EXPRESS OFFICE, March 14, 1840.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: Perceiving that you have a larger quantity of printing to do, in the way of hand bills, &c., I have thought I would apply for the job of doing a part of it; I can do the work as well, and as cheap as it is now done and I will take your medicines in payment. The central Rail Road will be completed to New Buffalo in the course of a month, and they could be sent to Chicago without difficulty and with despatch.

Respectfully Yours,

E. A. GRAVES.

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Nicholas Stanbecker, Mr. EDWARD CRANNELL, and Miss ELLENOR JANE GOALDING.

On the Evening of the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Charles M. Varney to Miss Celia Spaulding, all of this city.

In Washington, on the 14th inst., by Eld. E. C. Rogers, Mr. Spencer H. Ellis, to Miss Anna S. McLellan.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. James F. Read, Mr. Henry F. Tinker, of Ripley, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. Wyatt, of *Harborcreek*

On the 17th inst, by the Rev. P. Osborn, Lieut. Wm. S. Stevens, of this city, to Miss Esther S. Winslow, of Westfield, N. Y.

In Milwaukee, on 25th of Dec. last, by the Rev. Mr. Chapin, Mr. Alexander Jacks to Miss Sarah Ann Sparling, all of that place.

DIED.

On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, Rev. S. R. SMITH, late Pastor of the First Universalist Church of Buffalo, and father-in-law of Rev. Mr. Campbell, of this city, aged 61 years.

Of consumption, at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the residence of his father, Thomas Williams, Esq., aged 33 years, formerly of the firm of Walker & Williams, merchants of this city.

On the 20th inst., Smith Eugene Jackson, son of Smith and Mary Jackson, of this city, aged 12 years 3 months and 7 days.

On the 15th ult., in McKean James A., youngest son of James Bayle, in the 18th year of his age.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE Democratic electors of Greene township are requested to meet in Caucus, at the Nichols School House, on Saturday, the 2d of March, at one o'clock, P. M. To nominate township officers, and appoint two delegates to the County Convention in May. A general attendance is requested.

Greene, Feb. 23, 1850. MANY DEMOCRATS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Robert Collins, a fugitive from justice, after his delivery at the Jail in Franklin, Venango county, or twenty dollars for his delivery in any Jail in the Commonwealth. Said Collins is of rather light complexion, light brown hair—very little hair on the left eyebrow, which he left (which may grow again)—supposed to be about five feet seven inches in height, and is a north of Ireland man, with a Scotch dialect, and supposed to be between twenty and twenty-four years of age; has high cheek bones, low forehead—large mouth and wide teeth. Said Collins had on when he left a pair of dark, plain casinet pantaloons, new, and made large—a new, light-blue frock coat, a dark check shirt new, heavy shoes with iron nails in the heels and soles, and been tapped—wears a casinet cap pretty well worn.

Said Collins was arrested in Cincinnati, Ohio on a warrant from Governor Ford, upon a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and escaped from the hands of the undersigned at Harrisville, Butler county, on the night of the 12th instant.

JOHN WHINNERY.

Franklin, Venango Co., Feb. 23, 1850. 6td41

"The Erie and Waterford Plank Road Com."

THE Charter incorporating "the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company" having been issued and received from the Governor, the subscribers, a majority of the acting Commissioners, have appointed Saturday, the 14th day of March 1850, at one P. M., at the Reed House, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said Company. At which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said company are notified to meet and elect one President, five Managers, one Treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary, to conduct the business of said Company agreeably to the provisions of the law in such case made and provided.

JOHN A. TRACY, WILSON KING,
JOHN GALBRAITH, C. M TIBBALS.
WILLIAM KELLEY, WM. JUDSON,
STEPHEN C. LEE. Commissioners.

Erie, Feb. 23, 1850. td41

Gazette, Commercial, Chronicle, please copy.

EMPIRE STORES.

FROM past experience I am fully convinced that goods can be sold for cash twenty per cent below the credit system. On the first day of March I shall commence the experiment for one year, contracts excepted. Having made arrangements with a gentleman of experience in New York city, to purchase and forward me fresh dress goods *weekly*, I shall keep as good an assortment in this line as can be found in any City and as cheap. I shall also be receiving weekly all kinds of domestic goods and carpeting at prices far below the market. I shall keep constan ly on hand the largest assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, coach & Buggy Trimmings, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., that are kept in the west, which I shall sell at Retail at N. York Jobbers Prices.

Groceries, Crockery, Looking Glasses & all other goods at very low prices.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1850.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Skinner, dec'd., late of Wayne township, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to the subscribers, for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment to the same.

FRANCIS A. McINTIRE, } Administrators.
ETHAN SKINNER, }

Erie, Feb. 23, 1850. 6tn41

CASH! CASH!

CASH will be paid for 1000 Bushels OATS, if delivered soon, at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 19. 49

NOTICE.

Erie County, S S.

IN the matter of the "First Universalists Society and Church in Erie, Penna."

Notice is hereby given that at a Court of Common Pleas of said county, held on the 6th day of February inst., an application having been made by the Officers and Members of the said Society and Church, to grant them a Charter of Incorporation: the Court ordered the instrument of writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions, name and style thereof, to be filed and notice given agreeably to Law, and which said instruments of writing remains on file.

JAMES SKINNER, Pro.

Prothonotary Office, Feb. 13, 1850.

HORSE SHEARS and Pleams, at the Hardware Store of Jan 25 REED & SANFORD.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, February 25, under the superintendence of

J. HENRY BLACK, A B.,
Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
ANDREW H. CAUGHEY, A. B.,
Teacher of Mathematics.
Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN,
Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music,
REV. C. G. STEUBGEN,
Teacher of German.
Mr. JOHN B. MILLAR,
Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering
Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,
Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.
Miss CATHARINE B. BEEBE,
Teacher of Music.
Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,	3 00
In Primary studies,	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the Academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for Music is $6; for Drawing $3.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than a half quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, Pres't.

E. BARRITT, Sec'y.
Erie, Feb. 14, 1850. 3t10

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Mendville and Edenboro Plank Road Commissioners, met in Venango township, at Kleckneyville, Jan. 31st, 1850, the following named commissioners were appointed to open books on Tuesday, March 4th, and keep open the same for five days in the several places mentioned by the commissioners named in the several acts of incorporation, viz: Messrs R. C. Boyle, and Wm. Carr, at the house of H. Sherwood, in Mendville; Edward Segar and John H. Culbertson, at the store of Segar & Kern, in Segarstown; Jacob Kessler and Wm. J. Bole, at the store of J. W. Reynolds, in Kleckneyville; Cyrus A. Culbertson and Isaac Taylor, at the store of Jackson & Campbell, in Edinboro.

THOS COULTER,
JACOB KESSLER,
JOHN D. HUMES,
WM. J BOLE,
JOHN KLECKNER.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D HUME, Pres't.
JOHN KLECKNER, Sec'y. 40

FLOUR.

190 Barrels choice Michigan Flour,
Seven bbls superior Rye Flour, For Sale by
Erie. Feb. 9.—3t39 J. KELLOGG.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West as soon as he can close up his business in Erie, he offers his stock of

Grocories & Provisions,

Yankee Notions, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Good Tea from 50 to 75 cents per pound, Wooden Ware, Dairy Salt, Wisp Brooms, Prunes, Segars, Solace Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Port and Malaga Wine, and numerous other articles, will be sold at Cost, with transportation added; Wrapping Paper at cost. I therefore invite the attention of those who wish to purchase for cash at very low rates, and shall be happy to wait upon all who call.

Erie, Feb 9. 1850, R. A BAKER Cheapside,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, of the County of Erie, will be sold by public Vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, about two miles west of Girard village, belonging to the estate of Isaac Silverthorn, deceased, to wit:

A certain messuage or piece of Land situate in the Township of Girard aforesaid and described and bounded as follows: Bounded north by the Ridge Road, East by the Road leading south from the old Silverthorn Tavern Stand and the land of Joseph Phillips, South and West by the lands of Mann Kendall, containing about Seven acres of land. Also a certain other piece of Land, Bounded north by the Ridge Road, east by lands of Robertson, South by the Lands of Isaac Miller, and west by the Road leading South from the Tavern Stand aforesaid, containg about Seven acres of Land. Also, a certain piece of land, bounded North by the old State line, south and east by other lands of said Silverthorn, and west by lands purchased by said Silverthorn of William H. Townsend, and lands of Lorenzo Johnson & Co., containing twelve acres of land, it being the twelve originally set off and sold with the mill by the Executors of Wm. Silverthorn, and afterwards purchased by said Isaac Silverthorn.

The two pieces first above described lie contiguous to each other and have thereon a house, barn and blacksmith shop, &c., and together would make a very convenient small farm. The twelve acres has thereon a Grist Mill, situate on one of the most durable streams in the County. The land is mostly improved and all of the first quality for grass or grain.

TERMS.—One-fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest annually in the whole sum. To be secured by judgment bond, and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
THOMAS R. MILLER,
WM. SILVERTHORN,
Administrators of Isaac Silverthorn deceased.

Girard, Feb. 9 1850 td39

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received for erecting and finishing a Jail and dwelling house in the Borough of Erie, on the lots belonging to the County of Erie, till the 2d inst. Bidders will put in proposals for doing the Mason, Carpenter and Joiner work, and furnishing all the materials therefor except the brick and stone; or for either the Mason, Carpenter and Joiner work, and materials.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Commissioners office in Erie. Terms of payment Cash.

J. A. HILLS,
GEO. W. BRECHT, } Commissioners of
SIMEON STEWART, } Erie County.

Erie Feb. 9 1850. 3t39

ERIE PANORAMA GUERREAN GALLERY.

MESSRS. & LADIES are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes cold resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no copy of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

☞ MILCREEK MILLS. ☜

I WILL sell and deliver in any part of the city, Flour by the barrel at $5 25, and warrant it to be equal to any made in the county. "Fancy" brands and "Extra" not excepted.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. n38 JOHN ELLIOT.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

THE public are assured that Custom Grinding *is done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates* as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have it delivered at any point in the city *free of charge.*

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. B. FAY, Miller.

Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. 37

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.

WE WANT WHEAT.

Cash! Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!

WE will pay Cash for Whitewood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.

FLOUR.

We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the load, half barrel, or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of J. Towner's best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage they have been favored with heretofore.

WALKER & TOWNER.

Erie, Jan. 23 3m37

NEW CONCERN.

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Riddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 21, 1850.—6m37

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SAVE YOUR DIMES, QUARTERS AND HALVES.

Great Reduction in Prices at POWERS' New York Store—$12,000 to $15,000 of Goods going Cheap,

THE subscriber, desirous of closing his merchantile business in Erie, will, on and after this date, sell his goods in lots to suit purchasers at *well cost prices* for Cash. My stock consists of a large and well assorted selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Families, Hotel Keepers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and supply their wants, and may rest assured that BARGAINS will be offered them.

My stock is worthy the attention of City or Country Merchants, who may be short of their supplies. Very Respectfully

S. B. POWERS.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. No 6 Bonnel Block, State street.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rio.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Roppee and Vaccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am found to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n3

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines and Books advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

THE BEST BOOK

OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

W. B. SLOAN'S COMPLETE

HORSE FARRIER AND CATTLE DOCTOR

THIRD EDITION. ENLARGED.

☞ Price only Fifty Cents. ☜

FAMILY MEDICINE.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible Perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises, Fresh Wounds, and every kind of *sore* containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

AT Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1835, a case of Elephantiasis' came under a physician's care, the patient laboring under the usual symptoms of that horrid disease, which continued growing worse and worse for TEN YEARS, at this period the patient was abandoned by her physician's, all saying that her case was incurable, and that she could not survive many weeks. Her limbs were swollen to an immense size, her face turned black, eyes starting from their sockets, and her whole person resembling some beast, too horrid for description. All the symptoms of this dreadful disease appeared in the worst form. The female had been possessed of much personal beauty, and great accomplishments, but these were now sunk in the ravages of a disease worse THAN DEATH. In 1837 a gentleman from Chicago, Illinois, visited her friends, and undertook to alleviate her sufferings—no hope of life, but a wish that death would end her sufferings, being the sentiment of herself and friends. Having much faith in 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT,' he had supplied himself with it to present to his friends. The first box of the Ointment evident y helped her case, and in the use of two more boxes decided hopes were entertained. In short this hitherto incurable disease was mastered, and this case in which hundreds of dollars had been squandered on physicians, was cured entirely at a cost of fifteen dollars, and the young lady now married, walks the streets of a western city, a living and most beautiful monument of the unparalelled virtue of the people's medicine, 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT.' J. MARTIN.

Boston, Mass., July 30, 1849.

P. S. Should any person wish to know the lady's name, W. B. Sloan, 40 Lake street, Chicago, can inform them.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I had under Medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed. Respectfully Yours,

DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

AFTER THREE YEARS FOUND RELIEF.

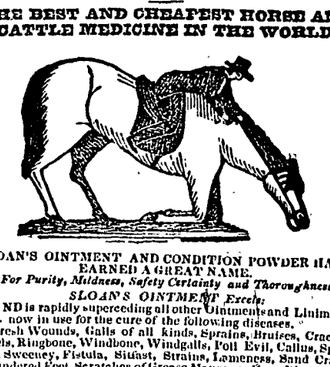
THIS is to certify that I have been afflicted with a pain in my left leg a little below the knee for about three years, most of this time I have been entirely unable to labor, and now understanding I have used almost every thing I heard recommended, nothing afforded any relief, except the application of cold water, and this but temporarily. A neighbor recommended me to try Sloan's Ointment, I did so, and in about four weeks I was able to walk about as well as ever, except some weakness.

Milwaukie, July 2, 1849. JAMES FILZGERALD.

EXCELLENT REMEDY.

WE have used, for several months past, *Sloan's Family Ointment*, for the various cuts, burns and bruises to which a family, especially of young children, is constantly liable, and have invariably found it to be an excellent remedy.—*Rockford Free Press, Feb, 23th, 1849.*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superceding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mauge, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation, of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN

Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

INCESSANT INQUIRY.

Shiawassee, Michigan, July 10, 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have almost incessant inquiry for 'Sloan's horse Medicines.' It is an article we have never kept, and we do not know in what shape it comes, but if we can receive it on commission at such rates as will remunerate us, we would like to become your agents for this county.

Hope to hear from you on the subject soon.

We are Respectfully, &c., R. B. CHASE & CO.

REMARKABLE SATISFACTION.

Southport, Wis., Oct. 17, 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: Please forward per the bearer, Mr. Jones, one dozen of your Horse Ointment; to pay for it I have enclosed the cash. I have ordered only a small quantity as I intend to have an assortment of each kind of your medicines before the close of navigation, all of which sells fast, and gives in all cases remarkable satisfaction.

I remain Yours Resp't, F. ROBINSON,

WORKING WONDERS.

Jackson, Michigan, Aug. 6, 1849.

W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Your horse Ointment is working wonders here among the brute creation, it is now being used as an internal remedy as well as external. One of my customers had a valuable horse taken with a disease of the lungs, and bad cough, and all medicine failed to cure, until some person told him that you used the Ointment for lung diseases, consequently, he commenced feeding the Ointment to his horse, and now he tells me the horse is well. And as I have but few boxes of your Ointment on hand, will ask you to send me 6 dozen Ointment, and 3 dozen Condition Powders. Resp't. Yours,

S. S. VAUGHN.

DO YOU READ THAT ADVERTISEMENT?

WHAT one? why the one in Sloan's Column. If you do, and still allow yourself, your family, or your horse to suffer for want of the article of relief which for a trifling sum can be had of his agent, C. S. Cotton,—how can you expect sympathy?—North Western Intelligencer, Aug. 24, 1849.

LIKE HOT CAKES.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1849.

MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: For some time past we have been acting as agents for the sale of your medicines. We are now out, they go off here like hot cakes, please send us the first opportunity 2 doz. of your Condition Powders, 2 doz. Horse Ointment, and 2 doz. Family Ointment Resp't Yours,

P. & A. SAUNDERS.

VERY POPULAR.

Chanukia, Ill., Aug. 30, 1849.

W. B. Sloan—Sir: We have bought your medicines of your traveling agents, we are now out, and wish to replenish, and would like to have your traveling agent visit us at least every three months. Your medicines are very popular, and the demand for them is increasing. We will either act as your agents, or pay you the money for them at former rates; please let us hear from you soon. Respectfully,

McHILL & MAURY, Druggists.

GREAT DEMAND.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: After I last wrote you, I received an order for a few boxes of your horse Ointment, but found on examination that I had only two boxes left. I have been daily expecting a large supply from you, and have anxiously awaited its arrival. I am daily receiving orders that I cannot fill, and am also out of your Condition Powders. I am now confident the sale of your medicines must become very extensive. Hoping soon to receive a supply, I remain Very truly, &c.,

THOMAS DANIELS.

ENTERPRISE.

WE observe that friend Sloan is extending his business into distant parts of the country. We lately observed his familiar name and column of advertisements in the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter. They have for some time been flourishing as large as life in the newspapers of Ohio. Thus he is pushing his business with energy to the east and the south, reversing the order of business, the tide of which usually rolls to the westward. Wherever the medicines are sold, they are liked, and the demand for them continues to increase. When a good article is thus sold, we have no regrets that it brings in to the proprietor a rich harvest.—WESTERN CITIZEN, Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1849.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

Muscatine, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1849.

MR W. B. Sloan—Sir. Last April I obtained from your traveling agent the sale of your Medicine for this town, and bought of him about $2 worth of your Ointment, and in less than three weeks was entirely out, since which I have been importuned nearly to death for the Ointment, and have tried to get it at Burlington, St. Louis, &c. I am still out, what shall I do? Your agent promised to supply me again in two months; if he will not be here soon, please send me immediately by the quickest conveyance, 12 doz. of the Ointment and 6 doz. of your Condition Powders. From $100 to $150 worth of your horse medicines can be sold at this point annually. The medicines have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. Yours Resp't.

PLINEY FAY.

SLOAN'S COLUMN.

THIS week, is filled with new and interesting matter. Pendcut out, and preserve. Sloan now advertises in nearly every paper in the west. He could not do this unless he is making money—and he cannot make money unless there is real virtue in his medicines.—Green Bay Advocate, Aug. 9, 1849.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. 3m38—47

Daguerrootyping and Painting.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and KELLOGG, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that they have fitted up a spacious SKY LIGHT in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Knowlton, as a Jewelry Store, five doors east of Brown's Hotel, for the express purpose of Daguerreotyping. Being in possession of all the late improvements, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who may see fit to give them a call. We would invite the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine our specimens. Likenesses taken in foul as well as fair weather and set in cases, Frames, Pins, Lockets or Bracelets. Also pictures taken of sick or diseased persons at their residences. Painted or Daguerreotype likenesses accurately copied.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t36

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1849.

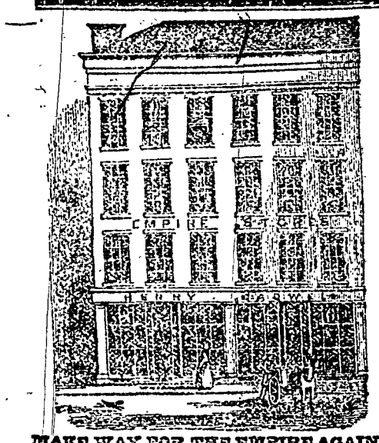
In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the County of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D. 1849, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State Taxes levied on each township and borough in said County for said year; also, a statement of the Outstanding Debts due the County, as per Auditor's Report of January 16, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash received of John S. Brown, Esq. late Treas., in full,		$10,108 87
COLLECTORS.		
Amt. rec'd of Collectors 1846, county	18 67	
" " " 1847, "	32 95	
" " " 1848, "	393 96	
" " " 1849, st. & co	17360 28	
" " " st. on pers.	217 42	
FINES AND FEES.		
Amt. of fines and jury fees paid in by M. W. Caughey, Sheriff,	230 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Amt. rec'd A. Scott, former Sheriff, fines & fees, in full,	171 08	
" " W. Gray, on sale of stray,	7 75	
" " P. Burlingham, Col. of Washington, tax not chnr. on dup.	3 00	
" " of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on state taxes 1849, for advanced payment,	473 68	
Total amount of receipts, including State tax received,		$28,987 66

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.		
Amount paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House and Com'rs Office,		$119 56
INCIDENTAL.		
Amt. paid for Candles, Postage, &c.	22 55	
Amt. paid for transcribing septennial list of taxables and for Cols. duplicates, &c.	33 87	
Amt. paid for conveying State funds to Pittsburgh,	17 00	
Amt. paid to Wm. Campbell, Esq. expenses, &c., to Buffalo and Ohio, on county business,	20 63	
Amt paid H. A. Hills do. to Ohio do.	10 13	
Am.. paid for two dozen Chairs for Jurors and for Offices,	40 00	
Amt. paid for lumber for side walks,	15 79	
	$159 80	
COURT HOUSE.		
Amt paid S. L. Forster superintending Court House one year and setting shade trees,	16 00	
Amt. paid sundry persons for materials, repairs, cleaning, &c.,	22 85	
	$38 85	
OFFICES.		
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing, glazing and cleansing Prothonotary's, Treasurer's, Recorder's and Commissioner's offices,	20 50	
PRISON EXPENSES.		
Amt. paid Peter E. Burton for boarding prisoners, &c.	402 91	
Amt. paid Dr. A Beebe, one years salary as Physician to prisoners,	15 00	
Amt. paid Messrs. Dillon's, ironing pris.	7 94	
Amt. paid sundry persons for clothing, &c., for prisoners,	39 07	
JAIL REPAIRS.		
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing Jail, &c.	22 47	
PRINTING.		
Amt. paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's Proclamation of Gen. Election, advertising & blank forms,	114 88	
CORONER.		
Amt. paid S. L. Forster, Esq., for holding Post Mortem Inquisitions,	175 30	
CLERK HIRE.		
Amt. paid Commissioners' Clerk,	500 00	
PROTHONOTARY.		
Amt. paid James Skinner, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts, his fees for issuing venires, certifying jurors and constables fees and recording election returns, &c.,	91 72	
NEW TOWNSHIP.		
Amt. paid B. Town, Esq. Commissioner appointed to erect a new townsh'p from parts of Green, Waterford & M'Kean,	4 00	
Amt. paid G. Gallowher do.	6 00	
" " E. Bunting do.	4 00	
	$14 00	
COUNTY BRIDGES.		
Amt. paid T Pettibone repairing County Bridge at Girard,	52 72	
Amt. paid Samuel C. Stevens & others for County Bridge View N. East tp.	18 00	
Amt. paid L. Robinson, for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburgh,	128 25	
Amt. paid W. King, drafting bridge, &c., North East,	6 00	
Amt. paid Sherman & Barney for lumber for bridge near Porter's Mill,	5 40	
Amt paid Messrs. Brecht & Campbell for bridge view at Wattsburgh,	9 00	
Amt. paid E. Rouse for repairs on bridge at Wattsburgh,	1 50	
	$220 87	
AUDITOR'S PAY.		
Amt. paid James Chambers, Esq. 10 50		
" " John Wood, Esq. 12 00		
" " John Eagly, Esq. 13 00		
" " W. A. Galbraith, Esq. auditing Pro. and Recorder's fees 15 00	—49 50	
STATIONERY AND BOOKS.		
Amt. paid O. D. Spafford and others for Dockets for Pro. and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Commissioner's office and Court,	132 49	
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
Amt. paid Wm. Campbell, Esq. for 60 days as County Commissioner,	90 00	
Amt. paid H A. Hills, Esq. 70 days,	105 00	
" " G. W. Brecht, Esq. 67 "	100 50	
" " Simeon Stewart, " 15 "	22 50	
	$318 00	
REFUNDED TAXES.		
Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's sales, which were assessed, returned and sold in error,	13 47	
POOR HOUSE.		
Amt. paid Director's Requisition of 1849,



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extra, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horseshoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 9 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 6 cts as is sold in New York at 9. Fine Lustre Braid at 12 cents per yard; 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* of every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks,

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York: and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Store, again our assortment through Erie, further than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks cut about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CANADA.—Is found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, turquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fobchains steel do. Soup Ladles, Bagley Gold pens,)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, Britania and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do, fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Pencil cases, pocket ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Pencils, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Contains Britania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common dominoe Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, nay'y and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Contains Flutes, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Fiygelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 8, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Fancy Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 39 hour and eight day O. G. Clocks, Tea and Coffee Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work every low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

M(o)ore New White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half-bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale by Poor People's Row, by

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

SELLING AT COST!!!

Catch the Bargains.

J. D. CLARK invites the attention of Ladies to a lot of Dress Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and English Morinos, French, Scotch and American De Laines, Plain, Figured and Changeable Alpacaes, &c., &c., which he offers for CASH AT COST to close that branch of his trade for the season.

He would also say to the Ladies that he has received another large stock (and probably the last for the season) of those Popular Shawls from the Bay State and Waterloo Mills, which he offers at a very low figure, much lower than they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would say furthermore to buyers generally, he has on hand of present, purchases, a large stock of *Staples* as well as Fancy Goods that he will sell at *very small advance from COST*, among the rest a lot of Beautiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be closed out, he wants and *must* have the money.

☞ Remember the bargains going at No. 1, Reed House,

Erie, Nov. 24, 1849.

NEW STORE!

No. 5, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3do, Malaga; 3 hhds Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 hhds Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York. A full assortment of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State; but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the Lot piece or yard at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 50cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

J. H. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copel Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c., &c.

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles or quantities on hand, as figures "do not always tell the truth." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.

Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, REED HOUSE.

BRASS and Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received.

Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, and white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at

Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

SKATES, a good assortment at O. D & SANFORD.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, all grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 21

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of patems for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepared to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Erie Oct. 13, 1849. 23

Boots Shoes and Leather.

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.

Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

One Dollar per Yard.

A FINE assortment (all wool) French Marinoes, assorted colors, price reduced to one dollar per yard, for cash. Also, a good assortment of silk and wool Marinoes, embroydered Cashmeres and Delanes, a going cheap, at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Dec, 29. 32

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronize him.

Erie, August 23. RICHARD GAGGIN. 15

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been benefited for sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be placed to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles by a scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries in the science, have been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which pass off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, extracted and rejected; then every particle of excellent virtue is secured in a highly concentrated state, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT;* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Whites, Ulceration or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Screaming, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In fact this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? Thus your man's gold is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not every body that purchases poisonous to the *system?—What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acids? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? Flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, dizziness, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood. What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID, "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*: and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease; it requires a person of some experience to serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which infest the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For Sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 11, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town;* for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical Branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 "	"	8 50
" 5 "	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4 "	"	22 00
" 5 Sennett's Iron Mont Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 Hathaway	"	10 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 2 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to corresponding with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENETT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment GEO SELDEN & SON.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of COATS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the low st prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, profiting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. n20.

It's Not So!!

IT has been reported that we are out of Sweed's Iron, but we venture to say our stock will compare with any other house in town. For proof call and see. REED & SANFORD.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850.

COAL SCUTTLES, Can be found at REED & SAFORDS

SHAWLS, Brocha, Thibet, Cashmere, and Silk Plaid, Long Shawls do., a variety of cheap Plaid Shawls for sale at the Store. S. JACKSON.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Secrets, Syphilitic Symptoms, &c. &c., or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cancerous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement from the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rank of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residence, can be published for more diseases than there is desirable, a means of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"TRUTH IS STRONGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint, on the contrary, she constantly grew worse, and after expending between $50 and $60 with physicians, besides using other remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I was induced to send her east to Dr. Beardsley, agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newburn, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced using it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 10th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS' STANDING.

This cure was effected in July, 1841; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July 1848.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1841.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended for eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of the most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer was resorted to; for five weeks in succession, every day, was burned with caustic three time a day, and for six it was daily syringing with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or inner ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to destruction, and if it did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the case was hopeless. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change, considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered and used it until I had taken nine bottles, when in two months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself well*, and the cure *entirely effected by* Sands' Sarsaparilla, *as I look no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Hoping you excuse this long-deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 21e sufferess.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.—This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people generally. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, pleasantest, and best compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic disease, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and no-trum-venders," that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical science, lest we jeopardize our reputation for incredulity and consistency: but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—*Hartford Review.*

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:—

BARLEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was entirely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and for six weeks frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper: and besides, the inflamation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well. I must confess from such unpromising symptoms, I never knew, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS.—This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with scarlet fever, which for a number of days left her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions: a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character. Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they took a trial of SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child has ing taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter-street Fawn-st.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 26th, 1849.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla I have not the *least doubt* but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience* and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For Sale by J. H. BURTON, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 1yeow31

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

JUSTICE STILL IN THE FIELD ON THE

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods of the most desirable styles, to which my customers are particularly invited. As to variety and cheapness my present stock will compair with any other in this city; consisting in part of French Merinos of fine quality and every desirable color and shade; light and dark Blue Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Cherry, light and dark Drabs Browns, Royal Purple, Maroon, Black and Blue Black Alpacas same varieties of colors and shades in English Merinos. Alpaca Lustres, Silk and Cotton Warps, Silk Warps from 3c to 5s per yard Cotton do from 5c to 9c, all the variety of colors all Wool Plain Long Shawls high and plain colors very heavy from $3 to $15; Good Scotch Ginghams warranted fast colors 1s per yard an endless variety of other goods to numerous for an advertisement. To all who wish to purchase please give me a call for I am determined to sell Goods cheap for ready pay or approved credit. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Erie, October 13, 1849.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement, and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

"This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 9-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at $4 75 per yard. Brown, $4 50, Olive Brown $2, Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1, Blue Black Beaver $2 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that some things can be done as well as others.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and urniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 19, 1849.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted. R. O. HULBERT.

Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, to which we call the attention. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost.—and quite as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see; and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

S. R. POWERS, State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No 6, Bonnell Block.

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13 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to Lerchenberg for WOOL, by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents, Pants and Boys Clothes: also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31½ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and blue-grey Flannels 25 cents per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 9, 1849.

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10 000 Foot Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to any thing brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American, and altogether more thin this is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 5 Reed House.

NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c. &c. which they feel confident that we have the largest stock, or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, but pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the "Middle town of Erie."

Oct. 13. GEO SELDEN & SON.

Pure Cod Liver Oil.

THI